

D101.68:4/5

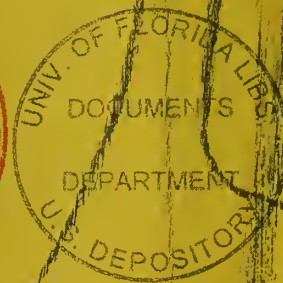
the

may 1971



HALLMARK

United States Army Security Agency



**Turning Off
A Turned-On Country**

Page 7

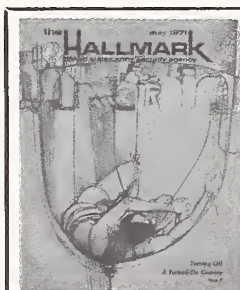
*Published monthly in support of U.S.
 Army information objectives*

In this issue

TOC-Training at Ft. Devens	1
Spotlight	3
Two Rock Closes Down	4
Hallmark Readership Poll	5
Special Feature:	
"Turning Off a Turned-On Country"	7
R&R	13
Pass in Review	14
Missed Persons' Bureau	16
Hall of Fame	17



Commanding General: MG Charles J. Denholm
Information Officer: MAJ Charles G. Belan
Associate IO & Editor: Lawrence E. Wheeler
Managing Editor: LT Arthur E. Cerf
Editorial Staff: SSG Dennis K. Moloney
 SP5 Gil Pappas
Staff Artists: SP5 Larry Smith, SP5 Robert E. Murray



Our Cover—The drug scene in America. It's touching us all, you know. Hard-hat and hippy, black and white, young and old. Find out what the Army is doing about it—and what you can do in our feature story on page 7. Our cover artist: Robert E. Murray.

The Dope on Drugs

Ours is a drug culture. And that doesn't mean just the long-hair types who groove on acid music. It's your kid sister, your folks, your grandparents too. It's the ballplayer who pops a "Greenie" before walking to the mound. It's your buddy in the bunk next to you. It's the businessman who takes a few Dex before the big meeting. It's the sweet old grannie who takes pills to go to sleep and the vigorous young housewife who needs "Mother's Little Helper" to get started in the morning. It ranges from aspirin chewers and weekend pot smokers to GIs buying pure skag in Saigon for a few bills a day.

So what's the pitch? We could go overboard on the scare route and link all pills to leprosy and child molesting. But our sensitivities have been dulled by too many true horror stories blended with too much misinformation.

We could choose the law and order approach—a list of the penalties for possessing or pushing the wide range of soft and hard drugs. It's harsh and to the point.

Or we could amble blissfully beside those rugged individualists who contend, "Do your own thing," "It's my body," "Nobody has proven anything," and "I can control it."

Maybe, maybe not. We do have one thing straight though. There are too few facts available. And science is going to have to come up with solid answers on the interactions between drugs and the full range of effects drugs have on humans before any of us can make intelligent decisions on the use of drugs.

The Army knows it has a drug problem, too. And now it's beginning to take realistic action. See our feature story starting on page 7. Read it. In fact, read as much as you can about drugs.

We're not writing to draw or disclaim links between heroin and hash. We're not writing to scare you. Our aim is to get you thinking about the problem, to make you aware of it. What you learn may help you help someone else . . . or yourself.

'War' Breaks Out At Ft. Devens



***Live training
puts you where
the action is.***

They'd been on the job for 17 hours without a break—tense, tired and a little grimey. An unprovoked Red attack on their border had brought them running to the Tactical Operations Center (TOC) and now they were directing ASA operations crucial to repelling the invaders.

A brief lull in the action sometime after midnight brought silent grunts of relief. But the respite was momentary. A bell clanged its frantic warning—GAS! The weary soldiers merely donned their masks and continued their work.

Where is this all taking place? Southeast Asia? Taiwan? Sobe? Would you believe Ft. Devens, Mass.?

Well, believe it. And every junior officer going through the USASA Training Center and School is going to experience this informative, if not grueling, live training session.

*... a chance to
operate in a real-life
situation.*

The purpose, of course, is to give a new lieutenant a chance to operate in a real-life situation; to test how much he has absorbed from his training; to determine how he bears up in an extended pressure situation.

Backing up the students is some of the most modern and innovative equipment available.

For instance, there is the 25 by 15 foot terrain board that offers in miniature scale a continually updated view of the war game situation.

Soon, closed circuit TV will provide simulated views of aerial photography.

But most important to the current system is the five net, 25 station radio system. All communications throughout the exercise must be car-



Advance to Park Place—While it might seem to be only a game, junior officers are gaining timely tactical training.



The full arsenal of the invading "Red" team army.

ried on by radio—and that's not always so easy, especially when rival classmates and instructors from the Red team are attempting to jam your transmissions. Imitative deception only adds to the chaos. But it gets students to start authenticating in a hurry.

Besides normal communications, intelligence and security briefings and other standard TOC procedures, each student must accomplish a certain given task every 20 minutes.

*... more than 500
problems pop up
throughout the
exercise.*

The student, for example, may be required to requisition spare parts for his M113 Armored Personnel Carrier. The student must use correct nomenclatures, stock numbers, requisitioning and accounting forms, and procedures. The M113 is used as a spectacular training aid, but the same principles apply to ordering a cathode-ray tube used by ASA. The student would be required to submit follow-up procedures during a successive 20 minute period. The logis-

tics system is then deliberately fouled up by the instructor who destroys the requisition card. Then what? The student must then use the system's checks and balances to overcome the problem—one of more than 500 that pop up throughout the exercise.

An added incentive for the lieutenants to do well is the fact that this exercise serves as their final exam at TC&S.

At the completion of the operation, each student is graded on a form similar to an efficiency report. And with one instructor for every five students continuously checking and supervising their work, the reports are both thorough and complete.

The results—blooded officers capable of moving into a real crisis situation. The cost? Minimal. Much of the work constructing the mock TOC was done by students and the school's training aids branch.

And the future? With only minor variations, the entire system could be converted to accommodate junior EM, NCOs or other officers. And if the system can be mounted on vans, there is the possibility of bringing a traveling TOC to ASA Reserve and National Guard units.

And if ping-pong is your thing, you may be able to work out a deal for the terrain board when it's not in use.



Narc Hunt—The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs is on the lookout for more agents—maybe you.

The minimum pay is \$10,727 a year (in some cases, even higher) and soldiers accepted are eligible for up to a 90-day early out.

Applicants must be male, American, have a valid driver's license, undergo a background investigation and be able to pass a rigid physical examination.

Those hired will then undergo a 10-week course in Washington, D.C., where they will learn about self-defense, use of firearms, narcotics and drug abuse laws, court procedures, investigative techniques, criminology and drug identification.

Those interested should contact the nearest Regional Office of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs or write to the Bureau's Headquarters, Washington, D.C. 20537.

The Colonels Are Coming—The promotion logjam for career officers is opening up somewhat, at least compared to the grim outlook of last October.

The newly projected promotion figures are:

To	FY 71	FY 72
Colonel	819	1150
Lieutenant Colonel	1848	1760
Major	1898	1020
CW4	263	300
CW3	633	1000

Time-in-grade necessary for promotion is increasing but at a slower rate than earlier expected. The next selection board for lieutenant colonel (AUS) meets this month while the next board for major (AUS) doesn't convene until early next year.



A Study in Black and White and Red and Yellow—Tepid monthly training sessions should soon be warming up when a six-hour block on race relations gets underway.

The instruction will become an annual affair—part of a new DOD race relations program that is currently preparing instruction and instructors in the field at a rate of 1,400 annually.

We're Opening the Envelope and the Winner Is—Communications Unit Europe! Yes, the Commanding General's Annual Communications Award, 1970, goes to Frankfurt, Germany-based Com Center Europe. The runners-up for the distinction were: Communications Unit Japan at Camp Drake, USASA Field Station Asmara, and the USASA Training Center and School at Ft. Devens, Mass.



full coverage.

The policy is free of military hazard restrictions and can be converted to permanent insurance when you return to civilian life. No physical exam is necessary.

You can turn up every rock, umbrella and minuteman on the insurance scene, but you won't come up with a better (or cheaper) deal.

For A Few Dollars Less—Would you spend 10 cents a day to insure your life for \$15,000? Most soldiers do under the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program. But can you believe it? Some 23,000 don't and another 12,000 aren't getting



those who drown do so while they are swimming or playing in the water, nearly all drowning victims have been found within reach of safety.

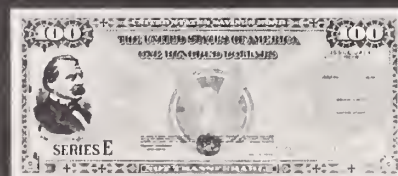
"The best way to help insure that accidents don't claim lives is through training," says Mr. Robert M. Oswald, national director of the Red Cross Safety Program. Someone in the family should know how to give artificial respiration. Youngsters should be taught to float at an early age, and simultaneously they should be made to understand their limitations."

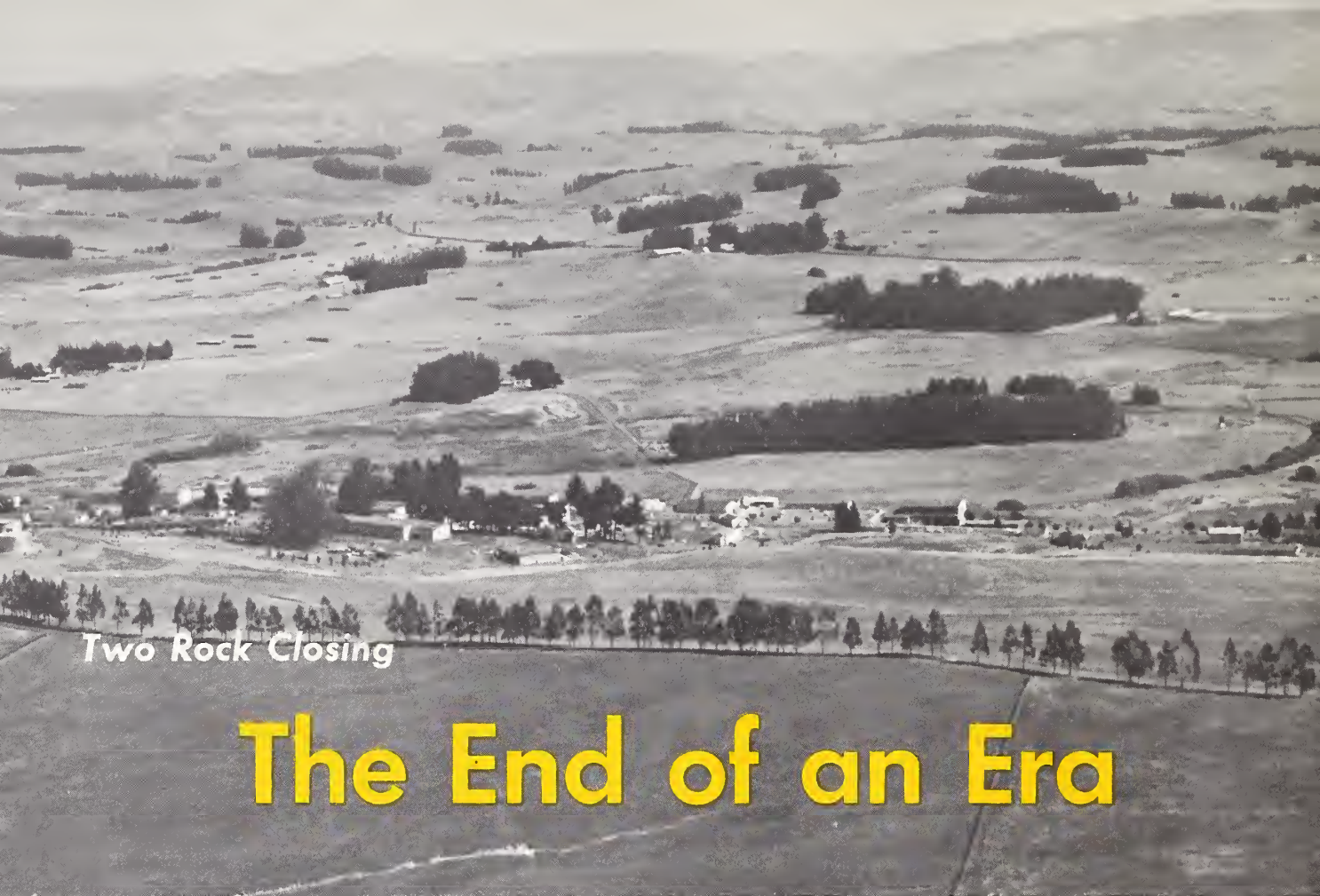
Sink or Swim—With the weather warming up, more and more people will be out swimming—and drowning. A bit grim, yes. But what is worse is the fact that many people who will drown this summer needn't. While it is true that only 40 percent of



Air Force Way Spurned—Contrary to recent Air Force actions which will lengthen overseas tours, the Army has announced it has no such plans. However, money problems—or lack of money problems—may force short involuntary extensions late in this fiscal year. It is nothing permanent. And if you are happy with your current overseas assignment, there's a good chance you'll be able to stay on since DA is encouraging voluntary overseas extensions.

New bonus interest rate.
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds.





Two Rock Closing

The End of an Era

That persistent rumor that kept cook and KP, officer and EM, and the military and civilian communities buzzing for nearly a year at Two Rock Ranch Station finally came true.

The Army Security Agency announced it was closing down the Petaluma, Calif. post effective June 30, closing out one of the most popular USASA stations and transforming some 29 years of memories into a few pages of history.

The move is going to save the government some \$2,500,000 a year. Just what will become of the post is not yet decided. There is a possibility that the Coast Guard will take it over as a training center. If that doesn't happen by June 30 though, Two Rock will remain in a caretaker status manned by a small contingent of military and civilian personnel until the Army decides what to do with it.

Two Rock Ranch Station was born in the early war years—August of 1942 to be exact. Throughout the war, it was used as a radio communications site. In those days, administrative and operational functions were housed in permanent buildings. The troops, including several large contingents of WACs, were not. They lived in tents.

Camouflage was the order of the day and Two Rock Ranch Station blended with the surrounding countryside. The post water supply tanks were hidden under haystacks and false furrows helped blend the operations area into the rich surrounding pasture land.

In 1945, the post was turned over to the Agency. The

rest is modern history. The place grew like Topsy: the five troop billets, consolidated messhall, operations buildings, headquarters building, 84 enlisted family quarters, 13 officer family quarters, tennis courts, the gym and most recently, the dispensary.

And the numerous laurels and awards won by the men at Two Rock came just as quickly—testimony to the important contributions made to National security by ASA's west coast installation.

But that job is over now. Two Rock's missions have been transferred to other locations. Soldiers and their families are leaving every day for new assignments. Efforts are being made to find suitable work for the DA civilian employees whose jobs have been eliminated.

Yet Two Rock Ranch Station was more than a place where you worked at a job. It was near the beach, within striking range of San Francisco, great restaurants, major sporting events, the arts and . . . even more.

"It's really a shame," said Specialist 5 Thomas M. Oakley. "(At Two Rock), the local people have the healthiest attitude toward the military that I have ever seen."

Nearly everyone else echoes Oakley's sentiments. Few want to leave. And at least one captain dreads the idea.

"I hate to see the Post close down," said Captain William G. Bray, "particularly since I am in the S-4 shop and have the nightmarish task of insuring that all of the property leaving here is shipped out properly!"

What We See is What You'll Get

We of THE HALLMARK try to present a magazine that will interest you. But we can do a better job if we get feedback as to what you're thinking. So, once again we are going to let you have a say. This is the Agency's magazine; you are the Agency. Here is your chance to grade and guide us.

Do you have access to THE HALLMARK?

Always Sometimes Never

Do you read it? Yes No

If yes, how much do you read it? Thumb through
..... Read occasional piece Read cover
to cover

THE HALLMARK is a military publication. Its job is to convey news and features about the Agency. It cannot and does not try to compete with commercial magazines like *Newsweek*, *Playboy* and *Sports Illustrated*. Comparing it to other military magazines, how do you like THE HALLMARK?

Rate the regular departments with this scale: 1—*excellent*, 2—*good*, 3—*average*, 4—*below average*, 5—*poor*

<i>Spotlight</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Pass in Review</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>R&R</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Missed Persons Bureau</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hall of Fame</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Cartoon</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Ideas & Opinion</i>	1	2	3	4	5

Do you read all of the above departments regularly?

Yes No

If not, which ones do you read?

Using the same 1 to 5 scale, how would you rate THE HALLMARK in the following areas?

<i>Local unit news</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Features</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Army & DOD News</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Items of Relevance, i.e., Drugs, MVA, Inflation, etc.</i>	1	2	3	4	5

What do you like *most* about THE HALLMARK?

What do you like *least* about THE HALLMARK?

What articles in recent issues have you liked best?

What articles in recent issues have you liked least?

What articles would you like to see in future issues?

Should we start an "action line" type of department?

Considering the fact that the Agency is 9/10ths EM and NCOs, do you think the magazine's coverage is balanced or biased?

Balanced Biased, pro officer
Biased, pro NCO Biased, pro EM

Did you fill out the questionnaire on the Modern Volunteer Army story in the February issue?

Yes No

Why or why not?

What are your favorite magazines?

Why do you read THE HALLMARK?

. News and policies of ASA
. News of friends in ASA
. Feature stories of people and places in ASA
. Publicity of your unit
. Other (Please explain)

Last November, THE HALLMARK announced it was going "relevant"—updating the magazine to meet the needs of its readers with articles on housing, drugs, inflation, and other issue-related editorial material of wide interest or concern. Do you think THE HALLMARK staff has been successful in "contemporizing" the magazine? Yes No

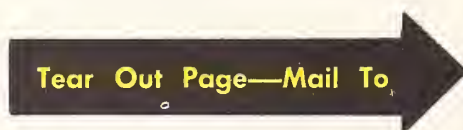
Why?

Where do you read THE HALLMARK? At home/in barracks At work Combination of both

Does your wife or anyone else you know outside ASA read THE HALLMARK? Yes No
Who?

Do they enjoy it? Yes No
Why?

Rank Age Job description
Years in service Years in high school
college



Editor
THE HALLMARK
U.S. Army Security Agency
ATTN: IAOPS-I
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, Va. 22212

Turning Off a Turned-On Country



by *Dennis K. Moloney*

In 1965, nearly 167 million prescriptions were written for drugs that affect mood or behavior; adults, parents, the group on the other side of the generation gap, were the main consumers. But that was six years ago. The figure has undoubtedly increased. Newer drugs . . . more people . . . more prescriptions, and a new manifestation of an old problem that has flooded across the generation gap.

for instance . . .

We're looking at a well-stocked medicine cabinet. It contains 'uppers' and 'downers' (barbiturates and amphetamines), aspirin, sleeping pills, antibiotics, cough syrup—and who knows what else—in the bottles and containers arrayed along the shelves.

This storage place for useful medicines is a potentially lethal dispensary. And it might be found in any typical, perhaps average American home, in city or suburb. It is just one of the many environments from which countless "reasons" and opportunities for drug abuse can emerge.

For example, let's take a look at what can happen when the foregoing condition is present, coupled with a lack of parental concern or awareness of homegrown drug problems. To this add a measure of ignorance and childish curiosity stimulated by the talk of classmates and friends who experiment with the contents of their own, similarly well-stocked medicine cabinets. Given this setting, it is easy to imagine how a teenager might see the brightest lights down the wrong road.

At the ripe age of 13, when boys are supposed to be ecstatic about new model cars, basketball, summer vacations—maybe even girls—our case study was popping pills. He found them in the cabinet over the bathroom sink. Big blue ones his father takes at night, the green and white diet pills his mother hasn't used in six months because they make her dizzy . . . but forgot to throw away. Taken together, these two pills produce a swirling high that an inquisitive, bright 13-year-old can really fly around on.

When those run out, maybe he'll try the little red time bombs she takes for her backaches. A few of those, along with a swig or two of her codeine-based cough syrup, will be a new high for the kid to trip on. Soon, he is introduced to more amphetamines, barbiturates and then the opiates. At 15 he starts the next lap on the road to addiction—mainlining heroin.

relief is just a swallow away

This age of wonder drugs, cure-alls, time capsules has been a boon for the pharmaceutical industry. Take a survey sometime of the number of TV commercials, radio spots, magazine and newspaper pages that are devoted to the singular message: Relief—is just a swallow away!

Can't sleep? Try these! . . . Can't stay awake? Pop these! . . . Have a cough, sore throat? . . . Backache, flat feet, liver problems? . . . One pill claims it will soothe 999 different types of headache.

And if cold, sore throat, minor backache and constipation "got you down," this little tablet will do the trick for you. For indigestion, a glass of fizzy will straighten you right out. (The day of the Roman Regurgitorium is long gone.) Happy day.

America is pill happy. Drugs are a part of our culture. Many diseases have been checked, cured or virtually eliminated by advances in pharmacology in the last quarter century. Much pain and suffering have been alleviated.

The right drug, properly prescribed and used, can be a life saver. But for the 10 to 20 million Americans taking drugs or alcohol as a way of life, there is almost no limit to the chemicals available to "turn on" or "tune out."

From the ever-present alcohol to the exotic hallucinogens, from sleeping pills to heroin, it is a buyer's market. Never has the drug-seeking personality had a better opportunity to find a chemical to meet his desires as well as his needs. An epidemic of narcotic addiction is sweeping the country. And the military's problem is just a reflection of society's problem.

The issue presents one of the most dangerous and difficult challenges America has ever faced. One reason is that the precise scope of the problem is yet to be determined. Another is that there is neither an effective prevention nor a sure cure for drug abuse. Yet another reason is that the body of scientific knowledge about many drugs, especially marijuana and the hallucinogens, is sketchy and incomplete. Although there are no easy solutions, it is clear that traditional methods of deterrence, which lean heavily toward scare techniques or moral persuasion, have not proved effective.

Today's young user can often articulately rationalize what to himself are good reasons for experimenting with drugs.

two strikes and you're out

The apparent inequity of marijuana laws is one of the things that bother young people most. For instance, until as recently as 1967, a man in Atlanta could, without violating a single statute, smoke cigarettes that may cause cancer, abuse alcohol and become one of the nation's six million alcoholics, pop amphetamines and barbiturates, which are known to cause dependency, organic disorders and, in some cases, death. Yet for that man's son, should he have been convicted of twice giving a marijuana cigarette to a friend (a minor), the State of Georgia could have imposed the death penalty.* And kids across the country, faced with equally inequitable laws, ask "Why?" And they continue to experiment.

Until recently, the war on drugs has been unsuccessful. Everything was classified as either "drugs" or "narcotics." Penalties for "drug abuse" or "narcotics abuse" were singular and indiscriminating.

Marijuana was lumped with LSD, speed and heroin as being a dangerous narcotic, capable of sending the user into a psychotic limbo from which he might never return.

* The law which provided for punishment by mandatory death was originally enacted in 1935 and amended in 1952; it remained on the books in Georgia until its repeal in 1967. Now, two-time offenders get off with 10 years.

WHY NOT?

The American Medical Association spells out why "grass" shouldn't be legalized:

"The current use of cannabis in the United States contrasts sharply with its use in other parts of the world. In this country, the pattern of use is primarily intermittent and of the "spree" type, and much of it consists of experimentation by teenagers and young adults. Further, hemp grown in the United States is not commonly of high potency and "street" samples sometimes are heavily adulterated with inert materials.

With intermittent and casual use of comparatively weak preparations the medical hazard is not so great, although even such use when it produces intoxication can give rise to disorders of behavior.

And, while it is true that now only a small proportion of marijuana users in the United States are chronic users and can be said to be strongly psychologically dependent on the drug, their numbers, both actual and potential, are large enough to be of public health concern.

If all controls on marijuana were eliminated, potent



preparations probably could dominate the legal market, even as they are now beginning to appear on the illicit market. If the potency of the drugs were legally controlled, predictably there would be a market for the more powerful illegal forms.

When advocates of legalizing marijuana claim that it is *less harmful* than alcohol, they are actually comparing the relatively insignificant effects of marijuana at the lower end of the dose-response curve with the effects of alcohol at the toxicity end of the curve—i.e., the "spree" use of marijuana vs acute or chronic "poisoning" with alcohol. If they compared both drugs at the upper end of the curve, they would see that the effects on the individual and society are highly deleterious in both cases.

Admittedly, if alcohol could be removed from the reach of alcoholics, one of the larger medical and social problems could be solved. But to make the active preparations of cannabis generally available would solve nothing. Instead, it could create a comparable problem of major proportions."

Acapulco Gold won't soon be sold over the counter.

The casual grass user, aware of the mild, intoxicating effect the drug had on him, only laughed at the warning. As a result of the obvious credibility gap, the drug user discarded the rest of the warnings, about heroin, morphine and cocaine, and tried those also. So the first battle in the war on narcotic drugs was lost.

In 1969, the director of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, reported to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee: "The legal history of marijuana control measures is a matter of record and I will not pursue it here. The major point I wish to make is that legal penalties were assigned to its use that are strict enough to ruin the life of a first-time offender, with total disregard for medical and scientific evidence of the properties of the drug or its effects. I know of no clearer instance in which the punishment for an infraction of the law is more harmful than the crime. . . . I believe that until we know more than we now do about Cannabis, that use of the drug should continue to be controlled . . . but penalties for its use should be lowered in proportion to the danger and risk to the individual and society of this drug."

The major fear of cannabis centers about the long-held, *controversial* hypothesis that it leads to abuse of other drugs, sort of a domino theory. With estimates of upward of 20 million marijuana smokers (including one-time users) the progression theory begins to fall apart.

In "Marijuana and Health," a recently published (January 1971) report compiled by NIMH and presented to Congress by the Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the following excerpt dealing with the progression theory is presented:

With reference to the belief that marijuana causes heroin use in the sense that it predestines its user to go on to bigger things, there are two critical tests: one asks what proportion of marijuana users *do not* go on to heroin; the other test asks if marijuana use is an inevitable and necessary precondition of heroin use, that is, can it be shown (a) that all heroin users first took marijuana, (b) that such marijuana use is the only factor common to heroin users, and (c) that the presence of this common factor can be shown experimentally to be a determinant of heroin use. The results of such tests are, of course, negative. Most persons who experimented with marijuana do not try heroin, some heroin users even in slum cultures . . . have not first tried marijuana, and among heroin users first trying marijuana a number of other common factors are also likely to be present. Among these may be experimentation with other illicit drugs reflecting a general pattern of drug interest and availability.

But the report also adds that the "conclusions about the relationship are based on evidence that is far from ideal for the purpose." The NIMH gives anything but a clean bill of health to the intoxicant and certainly does not urge its legalization. [See "Why Not," above.]

In the concluding chapter on marijuana, the NIMH report reemphasizes the need for more solid, scientific data. "The use of marijuana by man is seldom divorced completely from the use of other drugs. One of the principal difficulties in studying marijuana is that users fre-

quently also use LSD, amphetamines, alcohol, heroin and other drugs. In addition, most people use an extremely long list of common drugs such as aspirin, tranquilizers, caffeine, antihistamines, antihypertensives, antibiotics, etc. The possible interactive effects of these various drugs are not now known and need study."

The report may be interpreted as 'promising' by the drug subculture. It dispels many of the rumors and allegations and places marijuana merely in the dangerous drug category because of its many unknowns. But only the foolhardy can ignore the strict application of the word 'dangerous.'*

How many years were cigarettes on the market, and how many smokers irrevocably involved, before it was conclusively shown that cancer is indisputably linked with smoking? LSD, a mind-altering hallucinogen—claimed by its advocates to be harmless—is now considered a positive cause of chromosomal damage. It took a long time for these facts to emerge.

Marijuana research is brand new. The test of time, scientifically applied, has not been passed. If tiny portions of brain matter—a memory cell, a reasoning cell—are partially or gradually impaired by marijuana, who would know? The smoker? Probably not. It's a hard thing to prove—or disprove. But who wants to play Russian rou-

WHY?

In a federal source book produced jointly by the Departments of Justice, Health, Education & Welfare, Defense, Labor, and the Office of Economic Opportunity, the following is offered as an "explanation" to Mr. Bartimo's statement that "where marijuana goes, the hard drugs soon follow."

There is nothing in marijuana that produces a need to use other drugs. Most marijuana smokers do not progress to strong substances. Some do. Surveys supported by the National Institute of Mental Health show that the "pothead" does tend to experiment with other drugs. Hashish is frequently tried, and large numbers of "potheads" later use strong hallucinogens, amphetamines, and, occasionally, barbiturates. Some try opium and heroin.

In one college survey, one percent of the "potheads" became addicted to opium or heroin. In surveys of heroin addicts, 85 percent had previously tried marijuana, but a still larger percentage had used alcohol before heroin.

It appears that the person who becomes seriously overinvolved with any drug is likely to have the emotional need to seek other kinds of drugs and to try them repetitively.

* The Army places marijuana in a class by itself, aside from "dangerous drugs" such as LSD and the amphetamines. Heroin and its derivatives are classed as "hard narcotics."

lette with his mind? And if your chromosomes are even slightly damaged, your kids may not have the basic mental equipment to properly "thank" you for it. Drugs are drugs; they affect the brain, the mind, the reasoning process. And without the use of your reason, the "fine line" between homo erectus and his simian ancestors becomes less distinguishable. This is food for serious thought.

Mr. Frank A. Bartimo, Assistant General Counsel for Manpower and Reserve Affairs in the office of the Secretary of Defense, testified in late 1970 before a special subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee to investigate alleged drug abuse by members of the Armed Forces. In his testimony, Mr. Bartimo reported: "... we can anticipate that for the 12-month period of 1970, total drug involvement in the Armed Forces will more than have doubled worldwide, since 1969.

Although involvement with marijuana constitutes by far the greatest number of cases investigated by the military departments in all areas of the world, that fact is of little consolation when the statistics also show that the use of heroin and the other hard narcotics in the Armed Forces has been approximately doubling each year since 1967. Thus, the often quoted statement with respect to the experimental relationship between marijuana and heroin seems to be borne out—that where marijuana goes, the hard drugs soon follow." [See "Why?" this page.]

Reform in drug legislation is a slow process. As research gradually reveals the facts about a particular drug, the legal approach to that drug sooner or later changes. Some states are reluctant to relax a law, while others are quick to liberalize. And it is true that many state laws are more severe than the Federal law, dealing with marijuana as if it were a narcotic.

The military's legal responsibility is spelled out in Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice which makes illegal sale or use of drugs criminal offenses. And since the UCMJ is determined by federal law enacted by Congress, only the application—not the letter—of the law can be modified or relaxed.

Why the mailed fist approach to the drug situation? Because it is a major problem in our society and the military is a cross section of that society. "Army surveys in Vietnam and other posts," says Army Times, "indicate that about 25 or 30 percent of (all) soldiers have abused drugs."

Lieutenant General Hal B. Jennings, Surgeon General of the Army, noted in 1969 that, "Our indications are that drug use is probably a little bit more in the service, away from the parental type of supervision, but essentially the same as experienced in civilian life . . . the same age group."

A considerable amount of space has been devoted to discussion of marijuana—and for good reason. Statistics show that cannabis is the drug used by more than 90 percent of all those who—legally—are classified as drug abusers.

So, until science and society find good reason to change the law, marijuana will remain illegal. If the present or would-be user is convinced of nothing else, he cannot

Galloping 'Horse'

The use and misuse of narcotics is probably as old as civilization. Primitive people knew about opium and used it to produce a state of intoxication during religious ceremonies.

As early as 500 B.C., nomadic tribes in Southern Russia also had learned about opium. By burning the dried poppy plants and inhaling the smoke, they were able to experience the soothing effects of the opium narcotic.

By the time of the Civil War, opium was used as a pain killer. Wounded soldiers were treated with morphine—the major constituent of opium—to relieve suffering.

Unfortunately, many of them returned to civilian life with an addiction not then understood. It was commonly referred to as "Soldier's Disease."

Late in the 19th century, heroin was introduced as a cure for addiction to morphine. It turned out that heroin

produced an even stronger addiction.

With the nature of addiction poorly understood, public opinion accused the drug rather than the user. Perhaps this attitude stemmed from the fact that so many had unwittingly become dependent upon drugs. As a result, addicts at that time were pitied more than they were condemned.

Believing that addicts could be dried up and broken of their habits by making drugs unavailable, much legislation was passed in the early 1900s; the possession and sale of narcotics was now a serious crime.

With their supplies suddenly diminished, the desperate addicts turned to the underworld. Public attitude, without the benefit of understanding the nature of the illness, suddenly changed. People began to regard the addict as a criminal.

The problem was relatively minor—the nation could not get too worried or involved about a problem that was

mainly indigenous to ghetto life.

But then, almost suddenly, the problem of heroin addiction mushroomed.

The first evidence of crisis came in "Black June, 1968" when the New York City coroner's office reported 103 heroin addicts had been found dead in alleys, abandoned houses and doorways. What made this situation especially frightening was that 60 of the dead addicts were under 21 years old. Virtually all were heroin overdose victims.

The New York crisis deepened in 1969 when 900 dead addicts were found, including 224 teenagers and the nation's youngest heroin victim, a boy of 12.

Dr. Michael Boden, an associate medical examiner in N.Y., says, "More people die in N.Y.C. in the young age groups—of heroin—than of all the infectious diseases and all the muscular dystrophies of polio and parasitic diseases combined."

afford to overlook the legal implications. It is still a crime to use or traffic in "grass" in any way, shape or form.

a new offensive

The second battle in the war on drugs is well underway. A new, and more realistic approach has been devised to cope with an ancient and deadly drug that is infiltrating city and suburb. At first, the numbers involved with heroin did not attract national attention. But today heroin is more than an exotic disease, or a cocktail conversation piece. When junior high school authorities in Michigan and New Mexico, in Muncie, Indiana and Monroe, Illinois, are frightened to death . . . when 12-year-old kids in Manhattan are dying from overdoses of heroin . . . the magnitude of the problem becomes quite clear. [See Galloping 'Horse' above.]

Horse, smack, 'H,' heroin—it's all the same. It is the most feared and harmful product on the drug scene today. But now 'H' stands alone. No longer is it lumped with grass, speed, acid and pep pills. This little \$5 packet of powder can't hide anymore, and for two good reasons: 1—As the most readily available drug on the streets, it's too big a problem; and 2—"H" is addicting—when it hooks you, you're really hooked. It's the toughest of monkeys for anyone to get off his back.

Having 'Horse' in a corral all its own may now enable society to effectively expose the problem and, hopefully, deal with it.

Addicts are sick people. Their sickness causes much anti-social behavior and the rise in the country's crime rate parallels the growing abuse of heroin. But, as a sickness, heroin addiction may be more susceptible to medical-psychological treatment than to fines or detention. This approach depends on rehabilitation and understanding. It means concern, not just for society and her purse-carrying citizens, but for the poor, sick guy who's strung out on narcotics. Chances are he wants to kick the junk as much as you want him to. It's tragic, but until recently, the addict had no place to turn, without the threat of a brutal, unsupervised cold turkey. And in the drug world, 'cold turkey' isn't what you have the day after Thanksgiving. It's what you have *for* Thanksgiving—if you haven't found a fix.

cold-turkey

Chronic use of heroin leads to physical and psychological dependence. The user rapidly develops a tolerance for the drug and then needs ever-increasing doses to achieve the desired effect. The more drugs he needs, the more drug-centered become the addict's activities. After the high ends, the junkie begins to look for more stuff, to shoot-up once again, to escape reality one more time, to pass into compulsive oblivion. If he shoots too little, he doesn't get the 'high' he wants; if he shoots too much, he will OD—overdose—and coma or death will follow.

When the drug supply is cut off, withdrawal symptoms develop. Depending on the degree of addiction, the symp-

toms vary. They may include nervousness, anxiety, sleeplessness, running nose and watery eyes, sweating, dilation of the pupils; he may break out in "gooseflesh" (resembling a cold, plucked turkey), muscle twitching, severe headaches, aches in his back and leg muscles, hot and cold flashes, vomiting, diarrhea, increased rate of breathing, high blood pressure and temperature, a feeling of desperation and an obsessive desire to obtain a "fix." The symptoms usually begin about 8 to 12 hours after the last dose. They increase in degree and peak in 36 to 72 hours. If the addict has been suddenly withdrawn or taken off drugs, those peak hours will make him endure the screaming, nauseating, sweating agonies of the highest intensity.

The symptoms of withdrawal gradually diminish over the next five to ten days. But nervousness, insomnia and muscle aches and pains may last for several weeks.

Understandably, the addict's main purpose in life is to get a fix and avoid cold turkey. Everything else takes a back seat to his habit. He cares little for himself, let alone society and the damage he may cause to both. But the man is sick, desperately sick. His powers of reasoning, his intelligence quotient, even his free will, are locked in the chains of his addiction. Recognizing the "illness" that is addiction is the most promising step the war on drugs has taken.

Now, medical authorities agree that the addict is a sick person. He needs treatment for his physical addiction and withdrawal sickness. Then, he needs help to keep from going back to drug use after his withdrawal.

The civilian communities with the biggest addiction problems are relying heavily on the community clinic. The addict can attend regularly to take a drug that effec-

tively blocks the euphoria, the "high," he would feel from heroin. Methadone maintenance programs involve gradually switching an addict from heroin (and a \$50 to \$100 a day habit) to methadone, a synthetic substitute that can be administered for 25¢ a day. These treatment centers daily check urine samples (for heroin traces) and also provide therapeutic guidance and rehabilitation. This takes the addict off the streets so he can function normally and perhaps even hold a job.

But methadone is addictive, too, which means that unless the addict is somehow tapered off the synthetic substitute, he must continue the habit for the rest of his life. Today, this is probably the lesser of two evils. Some authorities say that reliance on methadone is no worse than a diabetic's daily use of insulin.

The methods of rehabilitation are varied and there seems to be little agreement among medical and legal experts as to which is the best approach.

What is known is that some form of rehabilitation is necessary. Following withdrawal and detoxification, the most difficult part of an addict's treatment comes after he leaves the hospital.

Drugs, more often than not, have become his way of life. The drug user's circle of friends is limited to those who share his habit. And the habit dictates the type of job he can get—and whether he can hold it. The ex-addict may not have a strong or healthy enough personality to want to make a clean start in life. Rehabilitation then, means physical, mental, emotional, social and vocational rebuilding. With many addicts, all of these efforts must be combined to keep their lives from being wasted.

drug amnesty

The Department of Defense recognizes a different problem in addition to those experienced by the civilian community. Responsible DOD officials say that not only do we want to help the addict help himself, but we would like to see him return to useful service. An addict may be a serious detriment to the routine and security of a military unit.

Effective December 1, 1970, Army Regulation 600-32 states: "A soldier seeking rehabilitation who voluntarily presents himself as a drug user to his commanding officer, post or unit surgeon, chaplain, or other designated personnel will not be punished merely for admitting to the use of drugs. Such a soldier will be granted amnesty for personal drug abuse provided his drug abuse has not already been brought to the attention of the command. He will not necessarily be given amnesty for any other acts associated with drug abuse, such as encouraging others to abuse drugs or for committing a crime under the influence of drugs. A grant of amnesty should stipulate the member's full cooperation in his own rehabilitation."

Involvement with any drug and the desire to be free of its influence should prompt a drug user to take advantage of this new program. The drug user will be provided rehabilitation and medical assistance in his fight against habituation and addiction. If a unit does not have these services, the addict will be referred to a unit that does.

Continued on page 16

WOW!

An item in the March 16, 1970 issue of Time magazine graphically illustrated the temptation of astronomical profits to be gained by pushing heroin:

"One kilogram—2.2 lbs.—of morphine base is worth \$350 in Turkey; after it is refined to heroin in France, the price jumps to \$3,500; unloaded in New York City, it is worth \$18,000 before dilution. By the time the heroin gets to the street pusher, it is in one-ounce lots of 25 percent heroin (the rest is usually milk sugar or quinine) that cost the pusher \$500 each. The pusher further cuts the diluted drug into glassine packets of 5 percent heroin, which he sells for \$5 each—the so-called "nickel bag"—to the user. The original kilo has now grossed \$225,000 for suppliers, traffickers, pushers and peddlers. The first user often splits the nickel bag into even smaller quantities that he resells for \$2 or \$3, making a profit that he himself can use to help support his habit. Because the addict often does not know just how strong the stuff he has bought really is, he can easily give himself an overdose that makes him unconscious or even kills him."



MAJ Chester A. Plomgren offers praise to the volleyball god after narrowly avoiding a vicious, overhand spike shot.

Volleyball

Hakata, Japan—In what is becoming a traditional contest at Field Station Hakata, the ASA officers met with a contingent from the Japan Self Defense Force in a volleyball match earlier this year.

The Japanese officers, members of the 19th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, compete with Hakata teams three or four times a year, usually in volleyball or softball. After

the 4 to 1 drubbing by the ASA team, however, the Japanese will probably favor softball for the next meeting.

The visitors were treated to a Hakata style dining-in at the Officers Open Mess after the match.

Pole Vault

Sobe, Okinawa—A new record in pole vaulting was established recently for Okinawa by a high-flying ASA specialist from Field Station Sobe.

Specialist 4 Kendal Covert Jr., soared 13 feet, five and one half inches at the 1971 season's second indoor track and field meet, breaking the previous record by four and one quarter inches.

At the year's first meet, the week before, the Torri Station vaulter placed second with a leap of 12 feet.

The record mark was accomplished on Covert's third attempt of the evening.

Bowling

Ft. Bragg, S.C.—The 358th Radio Research Company's *Filthy Five* has won the bowling championship of the 301st ASA Battalion. They breezed into the winner's circle with an 11 and one half game lead over their closest competitor, the 376th RR Co.

Third place was a battle with the

Dirty Half-Dozen barely nosing out the *Stormtroopers* by one game.

Commanders Cup

Ft. Clayton, Canal Zone—The Ft. Clayton Cavaliers highlighted an outstanding year of sports participation by capturing the 1970 US Army Southern Command Commanders Cup.

The award is presented annually to the battalion or unit with the highest point score for the command's 10-sport program.

Enroute to the overall crown, the ASA teams copped first place victories in football, basketball, bowling and water sports.

The trophy was presented to ASASC commander Lieutenant Colonel William E. Muir Jr. by the USARSO commander, Major General George L. Mabry Jr., during ceremonies held at the Ft. Clayton NCO Club. ASASC previously won the 1970 PAIC Commanders Cup for participation in unit level sports.



SP4 Kendall Covert confidently begins descent with the bar still resting at 13' 5½", a new record for Okinawa.



LTC W. E. Muir, Jr., Commander ASASC, receives the Commanders' Cup from MG G. L. Mabry Jr., USARSO Commander. (When not in the ASA trophy case, the coveted prize doubles as a 50-cup percolator.)



pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents



SP5 Doug Rod's winning photograph (see story below).

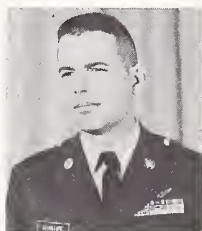
Japan

FS, Hakata—A picture may be worth a thousand words, but for Specialist 5 Doug Rod, it's also worth some money. He recently copped two of the four top prizes in a photography contest sponsored by the US Navy's Sasebo Fleet Activities.

The contest, which drew 146 entries, was divided into three categories—people, places, and things.

SP5 Rod, the base photographer for the last six months, won the "Best of Show" award with one print (see photo) while another of his entries took first place in the "things" category. The top prizes were worth \$40 in prize money. He also earned two honorable mentions in the people category.

FS, Hakata—Sergeant First Class William R. McIntire is the new Honor Graduate of the highly competitive 8th US Army Wightman NCO Academy, Camp Casey, Republic of Korea.



The NCOIC of the Manual Morse Section topped all students with a 929.0 score out of a possible 1,000 points.

Fruits of his five weeks of intense work include the 8th US Army Commander's Trophy, a silver saber engraved with his name and "Honor Graduate," and a \$25 Savings Bond.

Runner-up to SFC McIntire (by eight-tenths of a point) was Specialist 4 Benjamin Tidwell, USASA Group Korea.

Six Agency men from Korea, Japan, and Taiwan completed the course worth 30 promotion points for military education.

Georgia

Atlanta—Lieutenant Colonel George P. Crumbley Jr. (Ret), recently a mobilization designee assigned to the ASUSAR unit here, won \$50 and a George Washington Honor Medal Award for his letter to "Freedoms Foundation" at Valley Forge, Pa.

This year's theme was "Freedom—Privilege or Obligation." Here's an excerpt from LTC Crumbley's letter:

"There is cause for concern in America today because so many people enjoy the luxuries and privileges that the American way of life affords but have an apparent neglect to accept the responsibilities which make it possible."

Texas

Ft. Hood—Time on his hands? No. Rings on his fingers? Yes! And money in his pocket, too.

Specialist 5 Danny M. Hovis, 311th USASA Battalion, has parlayed skill, craftsmanship, and creativity into an award-winning and money-winning hobby of making and designing hand-crafted jewelry.

SP5 Hovis was named one of the 22 individual place winners from among 112 soldier contestants in the 1970 All-Army Designer Craftsman Contest. He earned a third place finish and \$150 US Savings Bond.

Previously he had won first place in the post's metal jewelry contest, and a first place and best of show in the jewelry category at the Fourth US Army contest.

New Jersey

Ft. Dix—Private George C. Eshbach, currently attending the Russian Course at the Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterrey, Cal., was selected as the "Outstanding Trainee" from more than 1,000 men who recently completed basic training at Ft. Dix.



Republic of Vietnam—SSG Linda S. Little (I) congratulates SSG Carol A. Ogg after reenlistment ceremonies at Hqs, 509th Radio Research Group. It marked the first time in the Group's history that two members of the Women's Army Corps reenlisted at the same ceremony (Photo by SP5 J. Calvin).

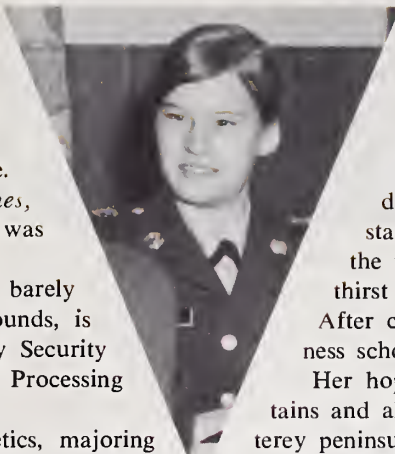
California

Ft. Ord—Petite Private First Class Judi M. Arens, whose accomplishment as Ft. Ord's WAC of the Quarter was chronicled in last month's **HALLMARK**, has stepped up to the big time.

In the April 7 issue of the *Army Times*, the young lady from Kellogg, Minn., was profiled as the WAC of the Week.

The 19-year-old brownette, who barely makes it to five feet tall and 100 pounds, is a personnel specialist at the US Army Security Agency Personnel Procurement and Processing Detachment.

For fun, Judi's ecstatic about athletics, majoring in volleyball, basketball, swimming, dancing, and



bowling. She's also a qualified pistol shot, plays the drums, and flips a mean frisbee. All this and she makes her own clothes, too.

But with all this going for her, why did she join the Army? Well, she was a star drummer in her high school band and the trips it made around the state whetted a thirst for more fun, travel, and adventure. After completing a secretarial course at a business school, she became a WAC last June.

Her hopes? Long hikes in the California mountains and along the sun-kissed beaches of the Monterey peninsula; and time for contemplation of other places and people she hopes are in her future.

Germany

FS, Rothwesten—Looking for a catchy title? How about "Military Management, or The Beast in the Paper Olive-Drab Suit."

That title, plus the essay written under it, was worth \$100 to First Lieutenant John J. Burke, Jr.

The essay was submitted to The Fund for the Advancement of Management in the Armed Forces at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

1LT Burke, the FS's S2 Officer, was awarded the \$100 as third prize.

FS, Rothwesten—Eagle Scout—the highest rank possible in the Boy Scouts—was recently awarded to Larry Baily, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jess Bailey.

The rank, presented by Brigadier General Thomas K. Trigg, CG US-ASA Europe, was the first ever to be presented to a Rothwesten Scout.

Illinois

Chicago—The Philip A. Connelly Awards for Excellence in Army Food Service—Army chow's answer to the "Oscar"—will be announced on or about July 1 of this year.

Of the 13 finalists vying for the title of "Best Mess Hall in the Army," two are Army Security Agency units: USASA Support Group, Ft. Meade, Md., and Headquarters, Support Battalion, USASA Training Regiment, Ft. Devens, Mass. Both, incidentally,

are repeat finalists from last year's program.

The baker's dozen will be judged in three categories of competition—small unit, large unit, and combat area dining facility.

Massachusetts

Ft. Devens—Company D of the USA-SATR has a small orderly room. So small that First Lieutenant Thomas Bridges, the CO, decided that the nine-foot piece of driftwood which had adorned the office would have to go.

As someone said, "Co. D's orderly room is too small to change your mind in."

Enter Colonel John J. McFadden, the TC&S Commandant. He said he'd be happy to have it decorate his office.

So, First Sergeant Willie Pearson led his men in transporting the heavy driftwood to its new home.

But now COL McFadden has a dilemma—where to put it? Too big to hang, too small to saw out a table; too awkward to put in front of his desk; and not enough room behind; too valuable to throw out, but . . . **HELP!**

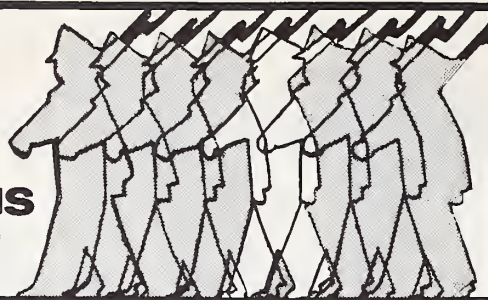


The last of the deadwood leaves Company D, USASATR (not the ones standing!). Carrying off the driftwood are (l to r) 1SG Willie C. Pearson, SP6 Robert McNutt, and SP4 Robert Kincaid (Photo by SP4 Geoffrey Poore).

THE

Missed

PERSONS BUREAU



You'll probably note a different tone in this month's column and those to come. This is because Miss **Veronica H. Novicke**, who kept the column going from its inception, has joined the ranks of *Missed Persons*. She retired last month after 29 years of federal service. You can still get in touch with her in Arlington, though. So long, Vron. To THE HALLMARK Staff you will always be the most missed Miss.

Before we start, here are two announcements.

Samuel J. Bistany is hereby officially restored to the full rank of colonel. (THE HALLMARK accidentally busted him in the March issue.)

We are grieved to announce the passing of Mrs. **Rose P. Reedy**. Mrs. Reedy, a widely-known civilian employee who last worked for DCSTEL at ASA Headquarters, had been with the Agency since it was founded 25 years ago.

* * *

Out where the wind comes whistling down the plain, LTC **A. J. Chellis** is teaching at the University of Oklahoma while earning credits toward his Ph. D. in Educational Communications Media.

Further out West, LTC **James Wardle** has moved into the real estate game in Sierra Vista, Ariz.

Back East, SFC **James P. McClosky** lets neither wind nor rain stay him from his postal work in Littleton, Mass. Sleet nor gloom have little effect on MSG **Tom Powers** who does postal work in Springfield, Va.

We're not biased in favor of Ft. George G. Meade, Md., but we're getting a wad of names of former ASAers now employed as civilians there.

Among those are: Colonel **John Clapper**; Lieutenant Colonel **Paul O'Donovich**; Majors **William Borman**, **Edward Bromble**, **William Linderman**, **Dexter P. Morgan**, **Richard M. Mowbray**, **Wilfred R. Puckett** and **Donald Southern**; CW3s **Kenneth Bull** and **George Trimble**; Sergeants Major **Randolph Fisher**, **Al Jones**, **Bill Ongalo**, and **Ralph Taylor**; Master Sergeants **Weldy Anderson** and **John Finucane**; and Sergeant First Class **Neil Walton**.

Unless you want future issues to resemble a Ft. Meade roster, send us some more names. We're running out again.

Drugs—Continued from page 12

In some of the larger military installations, full cooperation with civilian medical facilities are providing the individual the very best care available.

The amnesty program is still very much in the experimental stage. Because the facts are not all in, success of the program has not yet been measured. But hopes are high and the few statistics that are available lend credence to the hope.

At Fort Bragg, N.C., "Operation Awareness" was begun as one of the earliest, most comprehensive drug rehabilitation programs. As a major installation, Ft. Bragg can provide the fullest in medical and psychological care. But in addition to their own excellent facilities, the post has joined with local hospitals and rehabilitation centers so as to constantly update, reform and institute the very latest and most successful techniques in drug care.

Military amnesty programs are, of necessity, most cautiously applied when matters of security are involved. The problems of an addict who has access to sensitive material must be carefully reviewed and considered. There are no blanket rules applied to a man who turns himself in. Since drug usage takes many forms and defies categorizing, each case is evaluated on an individual basis. But let's be realistic; the odds are not exactly favorable for the man with a security clearance who involves himself with drugs—any drugs—be they addictive or not. Trusting a soldier with classified material requires precautions. To trust a known user is to abandon that caution. Denying access

to classified information under these (amnesty program) conditions is not a punitive measure. On the contrary, it is in the best interests of the individual and the agency involved.

But for that hard core addict, a man with a serious drug problem, a man who *wants* to lick that problem and become a useful and productive member of society, worrying about the loss of his clearance or even his retention by a particular agency must be regarded as secondary in importance.

What is important is that help is there. The amnesty program provided by the Army is the best in the military. To date, the Marine Corps has not embraced the concept, let alone adopted the amnesty program. The Air Force has recently instituted a "limited, privileged communication program," staying clear of the word 'amnesty.' The Navy is now implementing its amnesty plan and is more or less following the Army program.

The directive, (1300.11) issued by the Department of Defense states that a discharge under honorable conditions shall be considered if the degree or type of drug involvement precludes rehabilitation and restoration to full duty.

In other words, if an individual needs help and the Army can help him, it will. Or it will send him to where help is available. And when the Army can't help, he may be able to get out of the service and pursue help in the civilian community. Simple. All it needs is the drug user's willingness to get that monkey off his back. It will probably be hell, the hardest thing he will ever do. But baby, if *you* own any part of that monkey, you *know* it's worth it! ■

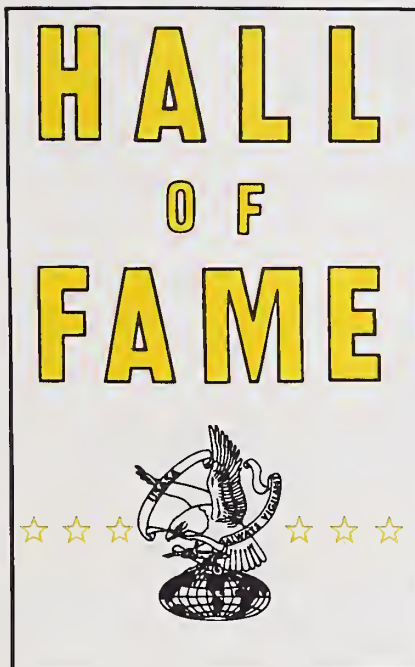
Legion of Merit

COLONEL: Edwin T. Rhatigan.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL: James E. DeRocher Jr., Joseph D. Howard (1), James A. Teal Jr.
COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR: William C. Dials (1).

Bronze Star Medal

LIEUTENANT COLONEL: Franklin A. Moss.
MAJOR: Jerry W. Adcock, Shaun R. Casey, John W. Gordy (1), Robert O. Hays, James T. Nixon. Paul R. Zingle (1).
CAPTAIN: Laurence Collings, George A. Goggins, Jon M. Hoaldrige, Michael R. Kenney, Ronald F. Mecum, Edmond Musendel, Richard K. Parent, Dallas R. Scherck, Mendel S. Solomon, Jones F. Speelman, Eugene J. Watts.
FIRST LIEUTENANT: Theodore J. Hammond, Richard L. McCollum, Clifford L. Watson, Joseph R. Winterrath.
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 3: William H. Craven, John A. Mosser, Charles B. Roper (1), Robert E. Starkey.
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 2: William R. Beeber, James F. Bleakley, James L. McGlauchn, Robert C. Monk, Leon P. Morris, Benny C. Townsend.
MASTER SERGEANT: Nicholas Buttella Jr., B. Nelson Winslow.
SERGEANT FIRST CLASS: Felix A. Bickers, Richard L. Funkhouser, Herbert C. Gray, Harvey R. Hetrick, Cledith W. Manios, Glenn A. Mason, Norman K. Potts, Jennings Richmond, Donald R. Roessling.
STAFF SERGEANT: Arthur D. Bassett, Gerald A. Brown (1), Bobby J. Chambers, Gerald R. Davidson, Samuel E. Eddings, Carl L. Hardy, Milburn John.
SPECIALIST 6: Michael G. Lesh.
SERGEANT: John D. Morton, Larry R. Riggs.
SPECIALIST 5: Russell L. Arnicar, Richard W. Ballard Jr., David P. Bowers, Ray F. Brown, Dennis R. Bruland, Jesse Buckwalter, Bruce Burke, James W. Byrd, Albert E. Carss Jr., John L. Conley, Robert P. Cothroll, Joseph W. Crespo, Kenneth S. Cresswell, Scot G. Douglas, James D. Green, Phillip E. Hedgepath (1), Larry E. Hoffman, Gary D. Horton, Robert B. Lanning Jr., John P. Linder, Wesley F. Lorenz, John K. MacDonald, Robert J. Martin, Darrell E. Maulding, Bergin M. Mosteller, Richard A. Mowery, Alan K. Myers, Jimmie W. Neal, Herbert D. Neilson, William R. Newgent Jr., Jackie W. Nye, Edward C. Page, Dominic F. Pintello,

John T. Rohr, Julian W. Smith, William A. Solt, Richard Spradlin, Henry M. Stachura, Robert R. Stone, Donald E. Stonecypher, Stephen M. Walker, David B. Ward, Jack D. Westacott, Morton R. Wilkinson, David E. Wilson, Alfred S. Wychoff, Michael W. Zinn.
SPECIALIST 4: William J. Bakken, Stephan H. Bekman, Curtis L. Bosselman, Dewayne J. Buss, Edwin B. Cook, Jack A. Donley, Jaime G. Estrada, Johnnie W. Frazier, Melvin L. Hall, Paul A. Heistan, Boyd D. Hotaling. Edward T.



Kemen, Donald D. Lee, Gerald R. McCabe, Gary O. Mittan, Amador M. Moreno, James W. Musselman, Steven A. Niedfeldt, Jack D. Page, Sidney D. Pier-son Jr., Larry W. Radford, Kim A. Rider, Eric L. Schilling, Gary D. Scott, Edward A. Sestrick, Leroy A. St. John, Richard F. White, Robert W. Woyicki.

Meritorious Service Medal

MAJOR: John R. Deely, Hector T. Dittamo, Robert L. Kennedy, Richard N. Overgard.
CAPTAIN: Danny A. Carey, William G. Stewart.
FIRST LIEUTENANT: Tracy R. Bair, Douglas M. Klan.
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 3: Donald A. DeJong, Richard E. Greer, Jerome H. Loucks, Eugene M. O'Connor.
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 2: Clifford C. Burgess, Robert L. Burner Jr., Jerrel G. Elkins.
COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR: Robert W. Roth.

SERGEANT MAJOR: Vernon D. Adams, Wendell M. Nappier.
FIRST SERGEANT: Douglas E. Hepner.
MASTER SERGEANT: Samuel Bucich, Eugene V. Marshall (1), Alfred R. Parreira.
SERGEANT FIRST CLASS: Charles F. Carnes, Phillip H. Humphrey, Gary E. Magnier, Gerald L. Moore, Eugene F. O'Mara, Donald L. Stockdale, Charles R. Woods.
SPECIALIST 6: Thomas M. Clay, Barry J. Lovell, Maurice W. McGuffy.
SPECIALIST 5: James W. Bunn, Louis W. James, Joseph T. Ryan Jr., Stephen E. Unthank.
SPECIALIST 4: Steven S. Plumb.

Retirements

COLONEL: Edwin T. Rhatigan.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL: Alfred B. Harter, Kenneth Henderson, Robert J. Tawoda.
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 3: Calby J. Lanoux.
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 2: Everett E. Vaughn.

Civilian Employees

Quality Increase

May P. Auel, Robert B. Belton Jr., Page W. Boldt, Louise V. Canfield, Irene G. Facemire, Paul Higgins, Patricia Keckler, William P. Lee, Michael Long, Hershel R. Lung, John Michaelson, Ione G. Miller, Helen Nine, Irma Padgett, George Peterson, Betty Reed, Pearlina Smith, Helen E. Taylor, Catherine Thompson, Ronald Werner, Bettye Williams.

Sustained Superior Performance

Anna H. Bell, Jeanette Bernard, Eldon S. Bradley, John Brodie, Theodora A. De Carli, Joan Harvey, Jo Anne Ingerson, Donald C. Jordan, Julia K. Popp, Ruth N. Ruprecht, Paul R. Shoemaker, Mildred Stilfield, James Walker, Delbert Watson.

Certificate of Achievement

William F. Dennen, Clarence W. Drye, Lee P. Farnham, Diana Houlon, Veronica Novicke, Wilson Sharyer, Walter Werschler.

Meritorious Civilian Service Award

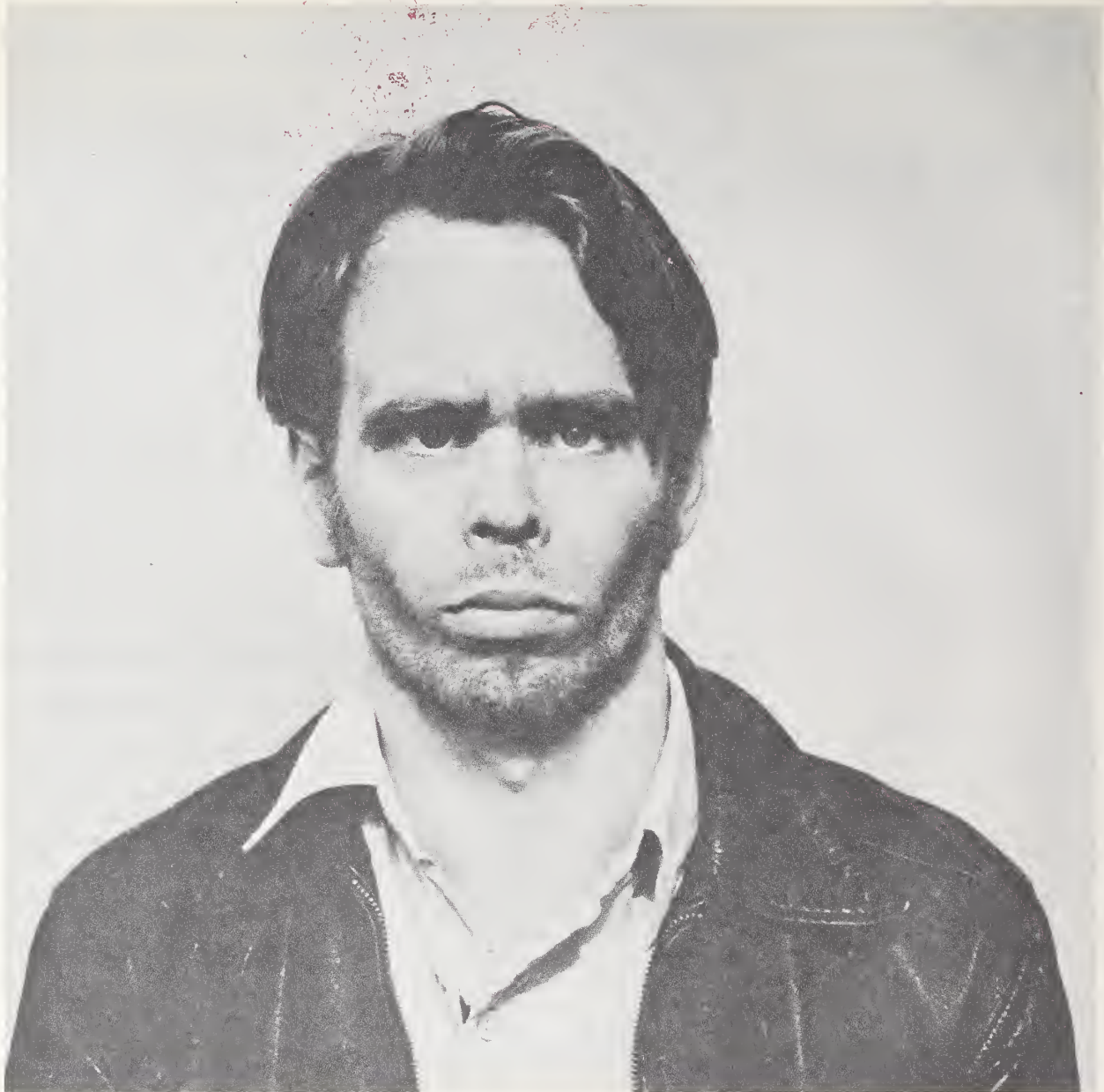
Thomas A. Donahue, Robert Housel, Silvan I. Karten.

FLARE

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



3 1262 09682 4189



“Happy 21st Birthday, Johnny”

At least, we hope it's happy, Johnny's strung out on "speed," and most people take him for about 35. He's shooting "meth," now, but he started on pills: "dexies," "bennies." He has to use a little more each day to maintain the "high" and avoid "crashing." It's as though he were a car that's raced its motor continuously for a year. No wonder he looks like he's ready for a 50,000 mile overhaul.

You see, on "speed," you don't eat, you don't sleep,

you don't feel you have to pay any attention to your health...because you feel so "up" all the time.

So while you're "up" on speed, your body runs down. Johnny raps all the time about how, since he's started "speeding," he's really living. At this rate, he may have lived his whole life before he reaches 22.

For more facts about drugs, write for free drug booklets to: National Institute of Mental Health, Box 1080, Washington, D.C. 20013